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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

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Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 50/53, as read together with Assembly resolution 67/99 on measures to eliminate international terrorism. In sections II.A and B, the report contains information on measures taken at the national and international levels, based on submissions from Governments and international organizations. Section III contains a list of international legal instruments. Section IV provides information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/53, as read together with resolution 67/99.

2. The attention of all States was drawn to General Assembly resolution 49/60 and the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism annexed thereto, and they were requested to submit, by 31 May 2013, information on the implementation of paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration. Section II.A below contains summaries of replies received.

3. Relevant specialized agencies and other relevant international organizations were also invited to submit, by 31 May 2013, information or other pertinent material on the implementation of paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration. Section II.B contains summaries of replies received.

4. The summaries of the replies focus on matters referred to in paragraph 10 of the Declaration, in particular: (a) the collection of data on the status and implementation of existing multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements relating to international terrorism, including information on incidents caused by international terrorism and criminal prosecutions and sentencing; and (b) a compendium of national laws and regulations regarding counter-terrorism.

II. Measures taken at the national and international levels regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism and information on incidents caused by international terrorism

A. Information received from Member States

5. **Argentina** reported that it was a party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments. It had also ratified the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism. It had signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and its national Congress was in the process of ratifying it.

6. Argentina had taken significant steps to consolidate its legal and institutional framework to counter the financing of terrorism. Through the adoption of Act No. 26734 of December 2011, it had included the financing of terrorism in its penal code in accordance with its obligations under the International Convention on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and the guidelines produced by the Financial Action Task Force.

7. For Argentina, the new legislation it had adopted constituted progress in three fundamental respects. First, in its article 306, the penal code now defined the offence of the financing of terrorism and ensured that the acts referred to in article 2 of the International Convention on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism were criminalized. It also provided for appropriate penalties and established extraterritorial jurisdiction over the offence. Second, in accordance with article 41 quinquies of the penal code, when any offence was committed with the purpose of terrorizing the population or compelling public authorities, foreign Governments or officials of international organizations to perform or abstain from performing an act,

the minimum and maximum penalties for that offence were doubled. This defined the offence of terrorism as an aggravating circumstance. However, aggravating circumstances as defined in the article would not apply where such an act constituted the exercise of human and/or social rights or any other constitutional right. Moreover, the legislation also empowered the Financial Intelligence Unit to order the administrative freezing of assets relating to terrorism financing. Thus, in accordance with article 6 of Act No. 26734, the Unit had the administrative authority to freeze the assets of individuals, groups and other entities subject to the sanctions imposed by the Security Council. Furthermore, Decree 918/2012 provided detailed administrative instructions to the relevant offices and agencies charged with the implementation of sanctions. For instance, under the regulation, once the Unit had taken action to freeze the assets of an individual or entity, that decision was transmitted to the appropriate federal criminal court judge, and the targeted individual or entity was given the opportunity to challenge the action.

8. In accordance with the authority granted to it, the Unit had already frozen the assets of 59 individuals. The number of suspicious transaction reports received had also increased dramatically in the past two years. In 2010, it had received 3,081 reports; yet in the period from January to August 2012, that number had risen to 19,090. As a result, the Unit had enhanced its capacity to analyse suspicious transaction reports. During the first nine years of its operation, it had analysed 1,211 reports and transmitted 757 to the Public Prosecutor's Office or the appropriate court for further investigation. Between January 2010 and August 2012, it had analysed 1,641 reports and transmitted 339.

9. As a member of the South American Financial Action Task Force, Argentina had also adopted the 40 new recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. This included the adoption of recommendation 8 on non-profit organizations.

10. In Argentina, non-profit organizations were regulated by laws against money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. Act No. 26683 (Official Gazette of 21 June 2011) included, as entities bound to observe such legislation, cooperatives and mutual associations, whose obligations were regulated by Financial Intelligence Unit decision 11/2012. The Act also included the National Institute for Cooperatives and the Social Economy as a body required to comply, and Unit decision 165/2011 regulated its duty to cooperate with the Unit as regards the supervision of measures against money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

11. Argentina had also taken measures to control its national borders. In 2012, the National Directorate for Immigration had issued Regulation No. 843/2012, which provided rules for photographing, fingerprinting, scanning travel documents and issuing entry reports in the registry of migratory movements. These rules applied to border crossings authorized for the recording of migratory movements in the integrated system for migration data capture. Any person entering or leaving Argentina through these border crossings had to be photographed and fingerprinted. Argentina had also recently taken measures at the domestic (Regulation No. 2235/2010) and regional (MERCOSUR/XXXI RMI/ACUERDO No. 02/12) levels to address the forging and fraudulent use of travel documents.

12. **Cuba** reported that it was party to 14 universal counter-terrorism instruments. Most recently, it had ratified the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, and it was in the final stages of

ratifying the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. Its competent authorities were also considering ratifying the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation, the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.

13. Cuba reiterated the information contained in previous reports of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/66/96, paras. 17-19, and A/67/162, paras. 10 and 11). Cuba also reported on national legislative and institutional measures that it had adopted aimed at preventing and suppressing all acts of terrorism, including the financing of terrorism, border protection, illicit arms trafficking, judicial cooperation and adherence to universal counter-terrorism instruments. It indicated that in accordance with its counter-terrorism laws, all acts of terrorism were categorized as serious crimes with severe sentences. Furthermore, systematic measures had been put in place to prevent and detect the movement of illicit capital and money-laundering. Those measures ensured that no acts related to the financing of terrorism or to money-laundering or related offences were committed in Cuban territory.

14. Cuba reported that it fully complied with its obligations under Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001), 1540 (2004) and 1989 (2011) and that it was actively engaged in discussions with the Counter-Terrorism Committee. It further indicated that, pursuant to Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), its Ministry of Foreign Affairs systematically informed its Ministry of the Interior, its consulates and other relevant authorities about updates to the sanctions imposed against Al-Qaida, in order to ensure compliance. Cuba was engaged in continuous cooperation and communication with the counterpart agencies of other States on issues related to counter-terrorism. As the host of an International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) office, Cuba provided and requested information on individuals and groups with regard to whom INTERPOL notices had been issued. This had made it easier to develop databases of terrorist individuals and organizations and to determine where such individuals and organizations were located.

15. Cuba reiterated its views set out in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/67/162, para. 12) and stated that to date it had been the victim of terrorist acts that had killed 3,478 individuals and injured another 2,099.

16. **Finland** reported that its Parliament had recently enacted legislation regarding the freezing of assets pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). The law (Parliamentary Act 325/2013) enabled the freezing of funds of, inter alia, persons suspected of terrorist crimes (crimes under Chapter 34 (a) of the Finnish Criminal Code), persons and entities listed in European Union Council Common Position of 27 December 2001 on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism (2001/931/CFSP) and persons identified on the basis of a well-justified request by another State.

17. Finland also provided updated information on the first pretrial investigation into terrorism-related offences carried out in Finland (see A/67/162, para. 17), noting that the suspected crimes were the funding of terrorism, recruitment for

terrorism and the preparation of an offence to be committed with terrorist intent (aggravated trafficking in human beings).

18. **Greece** reported that it was a party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments and that it had most recently ratified the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. It also noted its ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the three protocols thereto. The ratification process was also under way with respect to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, the Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.

19. Greece had also prepared draft laws that would allow it to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism and the Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.

20. Greece reiterated the relevance of the information contained in a previous report of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/64/161, paras. 33-36) and reported that it had taken a number of actions to counter the financing of terrorism. A new definition of the crime of the financing of terrorism had been adopted under Law 3875/2010 and incorporated into the Greek Penal Code. The definition broadened the scope of the crime under Greek law and further streamlined domestic legislation with the requirements of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. An Anti-Money-Laundering, Counter-Terrorist Financing and Source of Funds Investigation Authority had also been created by Law 3932/2011. This new agency included three independent units with separate responsibilities, staff and infrastructure, each of which reported to the agency's Chair. The first unit, the Financial Intelligence Unit, concentrated on money-laundering; the second unit addressed the financing of terrorism, including the freezing of assets of individuals and entities subject to sanctions imposed by the Security Council and the European Union, as well as the listing of terrorist suspects; and the third unit was responsible for investigating the sources of funds. Within the framework of Law 3932/2011, and in particular with regard to the freezing of assets and the listing of terrorist suspects, Greece reported that it attached great importance to the inclusion of sufficient and effective guarantees of due process and the provision of humanitarian exceptions.

21. During the reporting period, Greece had not undertaken any prosecutions or imposed any penalties related to terrorist acts.

22. **Hungary** reiterated the information on its participation in universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/67/162, paras. 18 and 19). By Act No. XI of 2012, the Hungarian Parliament had also ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Furthermore, Hungary maintained bilateral agreements with Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, France, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Morocco, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Viet Nam related to counter-terrorism, organized crime and illicit trafficking in drugs.

23. Hungary emphasized that it paid special attention to harmonizing its national legislation and its implementation with its international obligations. On 25 June 2012, the Hungarian Parliament had adopted a new Criminal Code, which had entered into force on 1 July 2013. The new Code penalized threats of terrorist acts, failure to report terrorism and the provision of funds to terrorists. It also imposed serious punishments, ranging from 10 years to life imprisonment for the commission of terrorist acts. In April 2013, the Parliament had also adopted Act. No. LII modifying Act No. CXXXVI of 2007 on the Prevention and Combating of Money-Laundering and Terrorist Financing and Act No. CLXXX of 2007 on the Financial and Asset-related Restrictive Measures Ordered by the European Union (Implementation). Act No. LII had also entered into force on 1 July 2013. Moreover, the Counter-Terrorism Centre, established in 2010, had continued to act as a counter-terrorism fusion centre under the direction of the Minister of the Interior.

24. In addition to reiterating the information contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/67/162, paras. 23 and 24), Hungary reported that on 13 August 2012, three Hungarian and three Syrian citizens had been kidnapped in Al Moademyeh, a suburb of Damascus. As a result of operational and diplomatic efforts carried out by the Counter-Terrorism Centre, the Hungarian citizens had been rescued on 25 August 2012 and transported back to Hungary.

25. **Indonesia** reported that it was a party to seven universal counter-terrorism instruments and reiterated the information contained in a previous report of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/66/96, para. 44). Indonesia had also begun the process of ratifying the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. Within the framework of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Indonesia had joined the other States members of the Association in ratifying the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism, through the passage of its Law No. 5/2012.

26. Indonesia, reiterating the information contained in a previous report of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/65/175, para. 42), noted that it had enacted numerous legislative measures to counter terrorism. In this connection, in addition to its Law No. 15/2003 on the Suppression of the Crime of Terrorism (which included provisions to protect the rights of victims of terrorist attacks) and its Law No. 8/2010 on the Prevention and Suppression of Money-Laundering, Indonesia had recently passed Law No. 9/2013 on the Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism Financing. This law created the legal foundation for the implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, which Indonesia had ratified in 2006. It criminalized the financing of terrorism, authorized law enforcement institutions to trace suspicious transactions and allowed the Government to freeze the funds and assets of individuals and entities included on a list of terrorist suspects maintained by the Government and updated in coordination with requests from other jurisdictions.

27. The National Counter-Terrorism Agency, created in 2010, had continued to formulate policy, strategy and national programmes in coordination with other relevant government agencies in counter-terrorism.

28. Indonesia had also continued to cooperate on regional counter-terrorism efforts through the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum. Indonesia was the Chair of the APEC Counter-Terrorism Task Force for 2013-2014, in which capacity it had developed the workplan for the Task Force for 2013 and collected the

Counter-Terrorism Action Plans of 2012, consisting of measures taken by APEC member States in countering terrorism during the previous year. Indonesia had also co-sponsored, with Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines, the Asia-Pacific Regional Interfaith Dialogue, which was aimed at preventing the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures through increased communication and mutual understanding. The sixth iteration of the dialogue had been held in Samarang, Indonesia, in 2012.

29. Indonesia was also a participant in the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum. It had actively facilitated the participation of other South-East Asian States with a view to aligning Forum activities with regional needs. Together with Australia, it had co-chaired the Forum South-East Asia Capacity-Building Working Group, which focused on prison management, deradicalization, countering the financing of terrorism, law enforcement, the judicial system and the mapping of regional capacity-building activities.

30. Indonesia had continued to cooperate with Australia through the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation. Since its establishment in 2004, the Centre had conducted 565 courses, trained 13,440 participants from 68 States in the Asia-Pacific region and invited 3,176 trainers and guest lecturers. The courses had focused on investigation management; intelligence analysis; chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear issues; and forensic incident management. Indonesia had continued to encourage ASEAN member States and other States of the Asia-Pacific region to participate in Centre programming.

31. As of April 2013, 845 individuals had been arrested on charges of committing terrorist acts and 618 had been convicted.

32. **Jordan** reported that it had ratified the Arab Convention on Combating Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism.

33. Jordan continued to implement its obligations under the sanctions regimes imposed by the Security Council. It had issued circulars directing banks and exchange companies operating within Jordan to provide written attestations every six months indicating that they did not conduct business with any of the persons or entities subjected to Security Council sanctions, and the Central Bank of Jordan had conducted field inspections to supervise compliance. Following the promulgation of Law No. 46 (2007) concerning anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, a special department had been created within the investment protection unit of the Preventive Security Department to collect data and exchange information with the other security agencies in order to address the issue. Pursuant to that law, if the Customs Service suspected that the bearer of the funds was attempting to launder money or finance terrorism, it could seize the funds and refer the individual to the competent public prosecutor. Since the enforcement of Law No. 46 (2007) had commenced, 3,702 declarations had been made and 54 entities and individuals had been prosecuted. The value of the fines collected from those cases amounted to 199,204 dinars.

34. The Jordanian Public Security Directorate and other security agencies devoted great attention to the grave dangers posed by terrorism. The Preventive Security Department continued to collect and exchange information on terrorist individuals and entities. It monitored investigations at the local and international levels and, in cooperation with regional and international partners, it had administered and

exchanged information on a database of terrorist individuals and entities. The capabilities of the explosives unit of the Preventive Security Department had also been enhanced. The unit suppressed the use of explosives and dangerous chemicals, including biological, radiological and nuclear material, utilizing information received from INTERPOL. A technical support department had also been created in the Preventive Security Department. It was responsible for combating the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and preventing the use of such technology to commit terrorist acts.

35. The Preventive Security Department training centre had also held specialized seminars in counter-terrorism. Such seminars, which were conducted regularly and included the participation of counter-terrorism specialists from the security and intelligence agencies, prepared officials to counter terrorism through a focus on topics such as investigation, combating *takfirist* ideology, rapid intervention, conducting raids and detention. Additional seminars focused on the root causes of terrorism, forms of and methods employed in terrorist acts, and analysis of particular terrorist organizations and operations. Specialized seminars had also been held for participants from other Arab States and, at the domestic level, educational lectures had been given for the security staff of hotels, universities and certain public institutions that could potentially be targeted by terrorist organizations.

36. **Kuwait** reported that it was a party to 11 universal counter-terrorism instruments. As soon as those instruments had been ratified, they were implemented in the national law of Kuwait in accordance with article 70 of its Constitution. Kuwait had signed the Convention of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf on Combating Terrorism and the Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism. With regard to pending ratifications, Kuwait reiterated the information contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/67/162, para. 25). On judicial assistance and extradition, Kuwait reiterated the information contained in the addendum to the report (A/67/162/Add.1, para. 2). Kuwait had also taken the necessary steps to implement its obligations under Security Council resolutions on counter-terrorism and related issues.

37. In addition to the information on domestic legislation reflected in the addendum to the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/67/162/Add.1, para. 1), Kuwait reported that it had adopted a law criminalizing acts against the safety and security of aircraft and air navigation (No. 6 of 1994), a law addressing the use of explosives for criminal purposes (No. 35 of 1985), a law proscribing the use of arms and ammunition 6 (No. 13 of 1991) — as well as measures to ensure proper inspection procedures to control weapons, ammunition and explosives (No. 94 of 1992) — and a law criminalizing money-laundering (No. 35 of 2002).

38. Kuwait had also conducted several studies on the adoption of model counter-terrorism laws recommended by the League of Arab States, such as the model law for combating corruption, the model law for combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism and the model law for combating cybercrime.

39. **Mexico** reported that in August 2012, it had ratified the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

40. It reaffirmed its commitment to the implementation of the measures aimed at combating terrorism envisaged by the relevant Security Council Committees. In

particular, Mexico was working on actions aimed at the improvement of border control, the protection of critical infrastructure, legislative assistance and combating the financing of terrorism, and emergency response.

41. In 2013, Mexico had concluded a programme to improve safety in 17 of its ports (the Megaports Initiative). It had also implemented a programme to facilitate training and technical support for ports in order to increase their ability to detect radioactive nuclear material.

42. Mexico had also developed a cybersecurity police force and a response team for cybersecurity incidents, to avert the risks that may be posed by the use of and reliance on information technologies. In 2012, it had created the Specialized Information Safety Committee.

43. In May 2013, in accordance with its commitment to working towards non-proliferation and disarmament and to reducing the threat of dual-use materials for terrorist purposes, Mexico hosted the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism.

44. **Oman** reiterated the information on its participation in universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments as reflected in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/67/162, para. 30). It also reported that it was upholding its obligations under the resolutions of the Security Council concerning the sanctions imposed against Al-Qaida, the Taliban and associated individuals and entities.

45. Oman had prepared a draft amendment to its law on money-laundering and the financing of terrorism in order to ensure compliance with Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). Its competent authorities, including its national counter-terrorism committee, were taking action to implement and ensure compliance with the laws in force in its country, many of which regulated security measures, in particular the acquisition and carriage of weapons and the transportation and storage of explosives.

46. Oman was an active participant in the Arab counter-terrorism system. It participated in multilateral efforts within the League of Arab States to monitor and implement the obligations and measures set forth in the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism. It also exchanged information on countering terrorism with other Arab States.

47. Oman had tackled the root causes of terrorism and terrorist ideologies by addressing, in various religious and cultural forums, the principles of peaceful coexistence between peoples, acceptance of the other, respect for religious convictions and dialogue among civilizations. In order to promote this message, it had established academic chairs in a number of universities around the world.

48. **Qatar** reported that it was a party to 16 universal counter-terrorism instruments. It was also a party to the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, the Convention of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf on Combating Terrorism and the Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism. It had also concluded bilateral agreements on counter-terrorism and related areas of cooperation with Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Lebanon, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Spain, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and Yemen.

49. Qatar reiterated the information on its national laws to prevent and suppress acts of terrorism contained in a previous report of the Secretary-General (A/66/96, paras. 73-80). Pursuant to Prime Ministerial Decision No. 7 of 2007, amended by Decision No. 7 of 2009, a national counter-terrorism committee had been established. The committee elaborated counter-terrorism policies, plans and programmes and coordinated the work of all stakeholders in Qatar concerned with counter-terrorism. The committee also worked to uphold the obligations of Qatar under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the international counter-terrorism instruments to which Qatar was a party. The Committee also raised awareness of the dangers of terrorism, and strengthened the role of citizens and civil society institutions in suppressing terrorist acts.

50. Qatar had also devised an administrative manual for reviewing the listing of individuals and entities in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1373 (2001). The manual directed the relevant agencies in Qatar to check the information they encountered in their work against the relevant lists maintained by the committees of the Security Council. The manual provided guidance for ensuring that the measures complied with the humanitarian obligations of Qatar under Council resolution 1452 (2002). An individual or entity whose funds or assets had been frozen could seek recourse to the national counter-terrorism committee to request removal from the list.

51. Qatar had also concluded agreements with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene regional workshops on issues related to counter-terrorism. The most recent workshop, on the theme "Enhancing international cooperation in the field of combating terrorism", was held in Doha in May 2010.

52. **Slovenia** reported that it was party to 14 universal counter-terrorism instruments and to all of the relevant regional counter-terrorism instruments. It had also ratified the relevant international instruments on international legal assistance in criminal matters and had concluded more than 40 multilateral, bilateral and inter-police agreements in the areas of countering organized crime, including terrorism, and cooperation in the area of money-laundering and the prevention of terrorist financing. As a State member of the European Union, Slovenia had also implemented its legal instruments in the field of preventing and combating terrorism through the adoption of relevant measures at the national level.

53. In 2012, Slovenia had signed two bilateral agreements with the United States on counter-terrorism. The first focused on enhancing cooperation in preventing and combating serious crime, and the second addressed the exchange of terrorist screening information. It had also continued to promote good practices in the prevention and timely detection of terrorist activity and related forms of extremism or other criminal activities in the western Balkans.

54. During the reporting period, there had been no international terrorism-related incidents in Slovenia. Furthermore, Slovenia had not undertaken any prosecutions or imposed any penalties for acts of international terrorism.

55. **Spain** reported that it had recently ratified the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. It had

also signed the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft and ratified the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, and the ratification process was under way with respect to the Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.

56. Spain had also concluded, or had agreed to provisionally apply, bilateral agreements on counter-terrorism or related issues with Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

57. In addition, Spain had recently amended its criminal law on smuggling (Organic Law 6/2011 of 30 June, amending Organic Law 12/1995 of 12 December) in order to adapt the definition of the offence to its international commitments with regard to the smuggling of nuclear, chemical, biological and radiological material. It had also passed a Royal Decree (1308/2011 of 26 September), which addressed the issue of the physical protection of nuclear facilities and resources, as well as radioactive sources. Spain had also enacted legislative and other measures to address the legal obligations of telecommunications providers and operators, as well as issues concerning design basis threats and cybersecurity. Moreover, Spain had reformed its criminal code (Organic Law 10/1995 of 23 November) through a broad amendment (Organic Law 5/2010 of 22 June), the aim of which was to reorganize and clarify the criminal law treatment of terrorist acts, while also incorporating its international obligations. The reform affected a number of criminal law aspects of the issue, including the definition of terrorist organizations and groups, the definition of collaboration with a terrorist organization or group, the financing of terrorism, the definition of the perpetrators of crimes, to include penalties for legal persons, types of terrorist offences, the imposition of sentences and the granting of parole. The amendment also included a provision on "international recidivism", which applied as an aggravating circumstance during sentencing when an offence was connected with the activities of an armed group or terrorist organization. Under Spanish procedural law, pursuant to the Constitution, certain rights, including those concerning pretrial custody, the inviolability of the home and the privacy of communications, could be suspended when a case related to the activities of armed gangs or terrorist elements.

58. In 2010, Act 10/2010 of 28 April on the prevention of money-laundering and terrorist financing had also been approved. It regulated the functioning and coordination of the two commissions on the surveillance of terrorist financing, presided over by the Secretary of State for Security of the Ministry of the Interior, and the Commission on Preventing Money-Laundering, presided over by the Secretary of State for the Economy.

59. Spain had also recently enacted an amendment (Act 2/2012 of 29 June) to its law on the Comprehensive Recognition and Protection of Victims of Terrorism (Act 29/2011 of 22 September). The amendment set forth a comprehensive package of measures to guarantee recognition of the harm suffered by victims of terrorism in

attacks which may occur (or which have occurred) inside or outside Spain. It included improved provisions on compensation, which aimed to facilitate victims' geographic mobility, health care and family well-being.

60. On 9 and 10 July 2012, Spain had co-hosted, along with the European Union, the High-level Conference on Victims of Terrorism under the auspices of the Global Counterterrorism Forum. The members of the Forum had subsequently adopted the Madrid Declaration on Victims of Terrorism and prepared a Plan of Action on Victims of Terrorism. Within the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, Spain had offered financial support in the amount of 60,000 euros during 2012 for the Working Group on Supporting and Highlighting Victims of Terrorism.

61. **Switzerland** reported that it was party to 16 universal counter-terrorism instruments. It had also concluded bilateral agreements on police cooperation with several States, the most recent of which had been concluded with the United States in December 2012.

62. Switzerland also reported that its Criminal Procedure Code (RS 312.0)[1] provided for various procedural measures to protect witnesses facing threats, including the opportunity for witnesses to provide information anonymously. The Federal Act on the Extraprocedural Protection of Witnesses (RS 312.2), which entered into force on 1 January 2013, provided for the implementation of programmes to protect witnesses facing threats in the context of criminal proceedings.

63. In order to contribute to the fight against terrorism and violent extremism, the Federal Act on the Surveillance of Mail and Telecommunications (RS 780.1) in Switzerland was undergoing a complete review and revision aimed at adapting the surveillance of telecommunications to major technological developments that had occurred in that area in recent years.

64. In order to develop and promote the right of integration, on 23 November 2011, the Swiss Government (Federal Council) had issued for consultation a draft preliminary amendment to the Federal Act on aliens (RS 142.20), which would henceforth be entitled "Federal Act on aliens and integration".

65. During 2012, the Money Laundering Reporting Office received, from financial intermediaries, 15 reports of suspected terrorist financing. This reflected an increase compared with the 10 reports received in 2011. None of the reports related to persons appearing on a list drawn up in connection with the legislation on embargos. Of the 15 reports received during 2012, 14 had been transmitted to the criminal prosecution authorities. In 13 of those cases, the report had led to the institution of criminal proceedings for money-laundering, membership in a criminal organization or other offences.

66. On 1 February 2012, a Swiss tourist and a Dutch national were kidnapped on the island of Tawi-Tawi, in the Sulu archipelago, Mindanao Province, Philippines, by an armed group. At the time of Switzerland's report, the individuals were still being held hostage.

[1] "RS" refers to the classified compilation of Swiss law, which comprises a numbering system for all federal legislation in force. This compilation is available at http://www.admin.ch/bundesrecht/00566/index.html?lang=fr.

67. In March 2012, a Swiss woman living and working in Yemen as a teacher in a language institute was also kidnapped. She was taken hostage in Hodeida, in the west of the country, and held captive for more than a year in the region of Shabwa, in the south-east, where the Al-Qaida network was deeply entrenched. She was released at the end of February 2013.

68. In 2012, the Office of the Attorney General instituted criminal proceedings against a criminal organization suspected of being linked to terrorism, following the arrest by anti-terrorist police in Kenya of a Jordanian national living in Switzerland with refugee status. The individual was arrested in Kenya after unlawfully entering its territory from Somalia. As part of investigation into the financing of terrorism against a firm specializing in unofficial money transfers, and following the discovery of a large quantity of trafficked drugs, operations aimed at the persons involved were carried out during the spring of 2013. The Swiss authorities suspected that the proceeds of the transfers had been funnelled to a terrorist organization active in Africa. As part of an investigation active since 2009, in 2012, the Swiss authorities had continued their investigations of various individuals suspected of supporting an ethno-nationalist group active in Switzerland. According to the information available, they had built a pyramid-type structure in Switzerland, which was used for, inter alia, the illegal collection of funds in order to support the group. The Swiss authorities suspected that the organization also played an important role in centralizing funds from its various national affiliates in Europe and subsequently introducing financial conduits to Asia.

69. In 2012, the Swiss police authorities had also consolidated and enhanced their investigative efforts through the monitoring of extremist activities on the Internet. Particular attention had been paid to Swiss residents who defended and supported violent extremists by means of social media. This surveillance had made it possible not only to gather valuable information, but also to share that information with international partners.

70. Since April 2012, Switzerland had received 11 requests for mutual legal assistance from four different States in relation to terrorist activities. Of those 11 requests, 7 had been carried out, 1 had been partially refused and 1 had led to a request for further information. The remaining requests were being processed. Switzerland also submitted five requests for such assistance to five different States concerning terrorist activities. Of those five requests, one had been carried out, one had been withdrawn, one had led to a request for further information and the remaining two were still being processed.

71. Since 2011, Switzerland had also received approximately 20 terrorism-related arrest and extradition requests from different States. Those requests had been examined in the light of article 260 ter of the Swiss Penal Code (RS 311.0) relating to membership in or support for a criminal organization. In this connection, during 2012, one person, a Turkish national, was extradited to Germany for alleged membership in a criminal organization. On appeal, the Federal Criminal Court confirmed the extradition. The individual was alleged to have recruited fighters for the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK). The Federal Criminal Court considered that those acts not only concerned PKK, but also related to other affiliated groups, namely, the People's Defence Force (HPG) and the Kurdistan Freedom Falcons (TAK). The attacks by those groups were directed not only against military or government interests, but also against civilian targets in Turkey. HPG and TAK were

therefore considered to be criminal organizations, pursuant to article 260 ter of the Swiss Penal Code (RS 311.0), in accordance with the ruling handed down by the Federal Criminal Court (decisions RR.2012.40 and RR.2012.65). On 25 October 2012, this definition was confirmed, as a final ruling, by the Federal Supreme Court.

72. During 2012, the Federal Office of Police of the Federal Department of Justice and Police had issued 97 rulings prohibiting the entry of individuals into Swiss territory. These included 23 measures taken against individuals active in terrorist and extremist circles. A prohibition from entering Swiss territory was issued against a Jordanian national resident in Switzerland and arrested in May 2012 by the Kenyan authorities. This individual had visited Kenya the previous year and was alleged to have made contacts with the Somali Islamist and Al-Qaida affiliated group Al-Shabaab.

73. The **Syrian Arab Republic** reported that it was a party to 10 universal counter-terrorism instruments. It was also a party to a number of regional and bilateral counter-terrorism instruments, and it continued to examine the possibility of becoming a party to additional instruments.

74. The Syrian Arab Republic also reported that it cooperated with the States Members of the United Nations, the relevant United Nations offices and programmes and the committees of the Security Council in the implementation of its counter-terrorism obligations. In particular, it had worked intensively to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. The Syrian entity responsible for combating such activities had joined the Egmont Group and had cooperated with the Financial Action Task Force and the Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force assessment teams.

75. The Syrian Arab Republic had also taken steps to adopt legislation in accordance with international recommendations to combat terrorism. In this connection, Legislative Decree No. 30 of 2010 on banking secrecy and Legislative Decree No. 27 of 2011 were adopted to align its domestic laws with international standards for combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. In addition, Law No. 19 of 2012 defined the crime of terrorism and imposed penalties for each terrorist offence, including the provision of material or moral support for terrorist acts. The Syrian Arab Republic had also passed Law No. 22 of 2012 to establish a special court to consider cases of terrorism.

76. The Syrian Arab Republic also noted that during the reporting period, it had written numerous official letters to the Secretary-General and to successive Presidents of the Security Council concerning terrorist acts directed at State institutions, hospitals, universities, schools, mosques, churches, energy plants, civilian aircraft, diplomatic missions, religious and historical sites, museums and peacekeepers of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF).[2] On 13 March 2013, it had also submitted an official request to include the Al-Nusrah

[2] A/67/374-S/2012/706, A/67/376-S/2012/709, A/67/535-S/2012/775, A/67/571-S/2012/811, A/67/576-S/2012/802, A/67/603-S/2012/895, A/67/615-S/2012/785, A/67/617-S/2012/903, A/67/628-S/2012/917, A/67/659-S/2012/949, A/67/660, A/67/690-S/2013/11, A/67/698-S/2013/24, A/67/702-S/2013/28, A/67/709-S/2013/42, A/67/717-S/2013/67, A/67/721-S/2013/70, A/67/745-S/2013/98, A/67/752-S/2013/105, A/67/783-S/2013/137, A/67/793-S/2013/151, A/67/809-S/2013/180, A/67/829-S/2013/222, A/67/835-S/2013/227, A/67/844-S/2013/241, A/67/846-S/2013/246, A/67/850-S/2013/253, A/67/854-S/2013/257 and A/67/893-S/2013/348.

Front on the list established and maintained by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities.

77. The Syrian Arab Republic also reported that on 21 January 2013, Abduljabbar al-Najdi had perpetrated a suicide attack known as the carpet factory suicide operation in the area of the carpet factory and the security complex in the town of Salamiyah, in the Hama countryside, killing and injuring many individuals. On 24 January 2013, a security unit in the Sa'sa' district, Qunaytirah Governorate, had been attacked using vehicles marked "UN". The first vehicle had exploded at the Saybarani checkpoint, the second had exploded near the security unit and the third had failed to explode because its driver was killed before reaching his target; 96 people, including four officers, were killed. On 21 February 2013, an explosion had occurred in Mazra'ah square in Damascus when a car bomb was detonated in front of Hayat Hospital, killing 53 people and wounding 248. An operation had targeted the Mal'ab quarter in Aleppo Governorate, near Hayat Hospital, killing 32 people and wounding more than 164. On 21 February 2013, a car bomb had exploded in front of the police department of Masakin Barzah, killing eight people, among them a woman and a number of children. On 25 February 2013, a car bomb had exploded in the Qabun quarter near the Pullman bus station, killing and injuring several people. On 28 February 2013, a suicide bombing had targeted a popular market in the Ikrimah al-Jadidah quarter, killing and injuring several civilians. On 21 March 2013, an individual had carried out a suicide attack inside the Al-Iman Mosque, targeting worshippers and killing more than 40 of them, including the scholar Muhammad Sa'id Ramadan al-Buti. Several explosions had taken place in Jaramana, Rif Dimashq, on various dates (Rawdah quarter, Wahdah quarter and near the cemetery), killing 17 people and wounding more than 21, most of them civilians. On 21 March 2013, a group had detonated a car bomb near the Jamil al-Sirhan primary school on Ahram street in the Wadi al-Dhahab quarter in Homs, killing 2 civilians, injuring 22 others and causing serious material damage at the site of the explosion. On 26 March 2013, a suicide bomber had attempted to raid an army unit east of Rukn al-Din. Unable to do so, he had blown himself up on site, killing himself, three soldiers and two civilians, injuring 10 others and causing material damage at the site of the explosion. In the Baramkeh district, several mortar shells had hit the Baramkeh school, killing a female student and causing material damage to the premises. Four other shells had hit the university, striking the rear of the maternity ward, the Syrian Arab News Agency office, the Sharia Faculty at Baramkeh and the Bakhtiyar district in Damascus. Two mortar shells had hit Tishrin Stadium, causing material damage to the site. On 28 March 2013, several mortar shells had targeted the College of Architectural Engineering, killing 16 students and wounding more than 35. On 8 April 2013, a car bomb had exploded in the Sab' Bahrat district in Damascus, targeting the Investment Authority building, killing 18 civilians and wounding 84 others.

78. **Tunisia** reported that it had implemented an integrated counter-terrorism strategy in line with its national policies and the international, regional and bilateral agreements to which it was a party. It had ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, and it was also a party to the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism and the African Union Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism. It had also concluded a number of bilateral agreements on counter-terrorism cooperation with neighbouring States.

These bilateral agreements focused, in particular, on assessing terrorist threats, reviewing activities of fundamentalist associations and organizations, attempting to uncover and eliminate sources of terrorist funding, and obtaining all available information on terrorist plans, means of communication, centres of activity, training and weapons.

79. Tunisia also reported that all acts committed in support of terrorism had been criminalized. These acts included the provision of material or logistical support, concealment, the failure to report terrorist activity, the granting of safe haven, and incitement to commit terrorist acts through the issuance of fatwas, proselytizing, charging others with apostasy or the making of malicious allegations that fomented discord. The relevant law on the issue of incitement, Chapter 6 of Law No. 75 of 2003, was currently being amended.

80. Tunisia had also taken a number of specific steps to address the provision of financial support and assistance to terrorists. The Tunisian Financial Analysis Commission, which was established by Decree 1865 of 11 August 2004, coordinated with banks and non-banking financial institutions to monitor suspicious financial and banking transactions, prevent illicit conduct, and tackle the financing of terrorism. The Financial Analysis Commission also cooperated with the Office of the Public Prosecutor in order to freeze the accounts of suspicious associations and initiate judicial proceedings against the account holders. Tunisia had also exchanged information pursuant to bilateral counter-terrorism agreements to address the issue of the financing of terrorism and money-laundering.

81. Numerous laws and administrative measures had also been adopted in order to regulate the storage and circulation of explosives. Moreover, Tunisia had adopted internal controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and to restrict their means of delivery, acquisition, possession, development, transfer, diversion and use for terrorist purposes. Since 2003, the Tunisian National Commission for Nuclear Safety had been collaborating on this issue with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

82. Tunisia had also taken a number of additional measures to prevent terrorist acts. Individuals whose names appeared on the list of individuals and entities associated with Al-Qaida and the Taliban were prohibited from entering or transiting through Tunisian territory. In this regard, a reinforced security system had been created to protect border crossings — including those in the desert — airports and seaports. The system was based on a database that was used to identify individuals suspected of terrorist acts and refer them to the judicial authorities. Information was also circulated on Tunisian individuals against whom a judicial ruling had been issued. Relevant information on terrorist individuals who were listed on registries kept by INTERPOL and the secretariat of the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior had also been distributed to the appropriate authorities.

B. Information received from international organizations

1. United Nations system

83. The **International Maritime Organization** (IMO) reported that it focused primarily on preventive security and maintaining the security of ships and the ship/port interface at all times to prevent the use of ships for terrorist purposes. It coordinated with Member States both directly and through regional and international partners to assist them in fulfilling their obligations related to maritime security measures. IMO had participated in country visits organized by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and collaborated with 15 other United Nations offices and departments within the framework of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to provide expert support and advice related to maritime security and border management. IMO also reported that it conducted numerous workshops and training courses on maritime security measures.

84. IMO reiterated the information contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/67/162, para. 50) with regard to the four universal counter-terrorism instruments for which it served as depository, namely, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation; the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation; the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf; and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.

85. The **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization** (UNESCO) reported on a number of measures that it had taken at the international, regional and national levels to contribute to the elimination of terrorism. For instance, in the area of education, UNESCO had, through its important coordinating role in the Education for All programme, taken steps to promote quality education for all as an important step in the elimination of conflict and terrorism. As a result of its research and advocacy activities in the Global Coalition for the Protection of Education from Attack, it had also worked to protect educational institutions and personnel from terrorist attacks. Moreover, in order to further involve young people in peacemaking, it had launched a global contest for mutual understanding, entitled "Pathways to a culture of peace". The contest, which was directed at individuals between the ages of 14 and 25, invited young people to express their vision and understanding of a culture of peace, emphasizing the importance of intercultural exchange and dialogue in ensuring social cohesion and harmonious coexistence. More than 1,300 contestants from 55 countries had registered, and the winners had been announced on 21 May 2013.

86. UNESCO had also been proactive in contributing to the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. In particular, it had piloted a project entitled "Conflict prevention and countering violent extremism in Nigeria through cultural dialogue and education", which had created networks of partners through culturally oriented methods of conflict resolution. During the initial phase of the project, from November 2012 to February 2013, UNESCO had organized the first stakeholder's consultative meeting and, subsequently, it had produced contextual studies for key crisis-prone geographical zones. It had also developed training modules for

community leaders, unemployed youth, women and children, and it had convened an expert meeting. On 18 and 19 March 2013, UNESCO had also participated in the International Conference on Strengthening Cooperation in Preventing Terrorism in Baku, which had been jointly organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, itself a contributing member of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

87. UNESCO, as the lead agency of the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures 2013-2022 (resolution 67/104), saw an opportunity for renewing the international community's commitment to intercultural and interfaith dialogue, tolerance and understanding in the pursuit of lasting peace. To this end, UNESCO indicated that it would work towards bridging gaps between different stakeholders, including Governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, by providing appropriate knowledge, skills and tools in the areas of education, the sciences, culture and communication and identifying new and innovative pathways for meaningful intercultural exchanges.

88. The **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime** reported that its Terrorism Prevention Branch, supported by its strong field presence, had played a pivotal role in assisting Member States in strengthening rule of law-based national criminal justice systems in their efforts to prevent and counter terrorism.

89. The Office had also continued to promote ratifications to the 18 universal counter-terrorism instruments. Considerable progress had been made over the period May 2012 to May 2013, resulting in 21 new ratifications. In addition, the Office had continued to support the harmonization of national counter-terrorism legislation with the universal instruments.

90. The Office had provided capacity-building assistance, through national, regional and global workshops, to 2,300 national criminal justice officials in 84 Member States. The increasingly complex nature of terrorism had triggered the need for the Office to continue to develop specialized expertise in specific areas of terrorism prevention, including in the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes; attention to the victims of terrorism; chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism; transport-related terrorism offences; the financing of terrorism; international cooperation in criminal matters; and the protection of human rights while countering terrorism.

91. In all of its legislative and capacity-building work, the Office had consistently addressed and supported the efforts of national Governments to enhance respect for constitutional rights, judicial guarantees and fundamental freedoms while preventing and combating terrorism.

2. Other international organizations

92. The **Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons** (OPCW) reported that as at 31 May 2013, there were 188 States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. On 29 May 2013, Somalia had deposited its instrument of accession, and, in accordance with article XXI of the Convention, it would become the 189th State party 30 days after such deposit.

93. OPCW also recalled that at its twenty-seventh session, its Executive Council had adopted a decision entitled "The OPCW's Contribution to Global

Counterterrorism Efforts" (EC-XXVII/DEC.5, 7 December 2001), in which it had recognized that the full and effective implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention is in itself a contribution to global anti-terrorist efforts and established an Open-Ended Working Group on Terrorism to examine further the OPCW contribution to global anti-terrorist efforts. With regard to such implementation, OPCW reported that it had supported States parties through diverse assistance programmes. Since the adoption of a Plan of Action on the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention in 2003 (C-8/DEC.16, dated 23 October 2003), the OPCW Technical Secretariat had responded to 347 requests for legislative assistance, 13 of which had been made in 2012.

94. At the Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, the States parties had declared their determination to increase their efforts to guard against the possible hostile use of toxic chemicals by non-State actors such as terrorists (RC-3/3, dated 19 April 2013). States parties had also noted the enduring relevance of the 2001 decision of the Council (EC-XXVII/DEC.5) and encouraged the Open-ended Working Group to continue to fulfil its mandate.

95. OPCW had also continued to verify the destruction of existing stockpiles of chemical weapons, and to date nearly 80 per cent of all declared stockpiles had been eliminated. Since the Chemical Weapons Convention had entered into force, OPCW had also carried out more than 2,400 inspections at industrial facilities around the world.

96. The **Commonwealth of Independent States** (CIS) submitted an updated list of the legal instruments on counter-terrorism that it had adopted and a list of States that had signed or ratified those instruments. It also provided information on two counter-terrorism agreements that had been concluded under its auspices during the reporting period. The first was an agreement between the member States of CIS on cooperation in the training of counter-terrorism department or unit specialists on educational establishments of competent authorities of the Commonwealth. The agreement had been signed by all of the States members of CIS, but it was not yet in force. The second agreement addressed cooperation in the provision of material and technical supplies to competent authorities combating terrorism and other forms of extremism. It had also been signed by all of the CIS member States, but it had not yet entered into force.

97. **INTERPOL** reported that it accorded high priority to combating international terrorism. Its Fusion Task Force had identified members of terrorist organizations, built the capacity of member countries to address terrorism, shared and compiled information and provided analytical support to address the issue. Within the Task Force, regional projects had been created in the Middle East and North Africa; Central and South America; East, West and Southern Africa; Central and South Asia; and South-East Asia and the Pacific islands. Each regional project had held annual working group meetings that brought together experts to exchange information, examine trends and discuss case studies.

98. INTERPOL had also taken action to track the illicit sale and movement of firearms. Its Firearms Programme included a firearms trace request system, which allowed investigators to request the ownership history of a firearm, and a firearms reference table, which facilitated the use of the trace request system. The programme also included the INTERPOL Ballistic Information Network, which was

a platform for sharing ballistics data, and the INTERPOL Illicit Arms Record and Tracing Management System, which enabled the reporting of firearms that were known or were suspected of having been diverted into the illicit market. It had also supported the rapid exchange of information on the international movement of licit firearms that were suspected of having been involved in the commission of terrorist acts.

99. INTERPOL had also worked closely with the Security Council sanctions committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 1988 (2011). This collaboration had led to the creation of the INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notice for individuals and entities subject to Security Council sanctions, which had been an effective tool in implementing the different sanctions regimes to counter terrorist activities. The main purpose of the Special Notice was to alert law enforcement agencies worldwide that a given individual or entity was subject to Security Council sanctions and to assist law enforcement officials in taking action in accordance with national laws. Special Notices were circulated to INTERPOL member countries through the INTERPOL secure communications network (I-24/7).

100. The **League of Arab States** provided an updated list of the legal instruments that it had adopted, and a list of States that had signed or ratified those instruments.

101. The **South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation** transmitted an updated list of the legal instruments on counter-terrorism that it had adopted, and a list of States that had signed or ratified those instruments.

III. Status of international legal instruments relating to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism

102. Currently, there are 40 instruments, 18 universal (14 instruments and 4 recent amendments) and 22 regional, pertaining to the subject of international terrorism. The status of international legal instruments is available from the website of the Sixth Committee.[3]

A. Universal instruments

United Nations

A. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, 1973

B. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, 1979

C. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, 1997

D. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 1999

E. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, 2005

[3] www.un.org/en/ga/sixth.

International Atomic Energy Agency

F. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 1979

G. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 2005

International Civil Aviation Organization

H. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, 1963

I. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 1970

J. Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 2010

K. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 1971

L. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 1988

M. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, 1991

N. Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation, 2010

International Maritime Organization

O. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988

P. Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 2005

Q. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 1988

R. Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 2005

B. Regional instruments

African Union

A. OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, 1999

B. Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, 2004

Association of Southeast Asian Nations

C. ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism, 2007

Commonwealth of Independent States

D. Treaty on Cooperation among States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism, 1999

E. Protocol approving regulations on the procedure for organizing and conducting joint counter-terrorism activities on the territories of the member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002

F. Treaty of States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States on Combating the Legalization (Laundering) of Proceeds from Crime and Financing Terrorism, 2007

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf

G. Convention of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf on Combating Terrorism, 2004

Council of Europe

H. European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 1977

I. Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 2003

J. Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, 2005

K. Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism, 2005

League of Arab States

L. Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 1998

M. Amendment to the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 2008

N. Arab Convention on Combating Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, 2010

Organization of American States

O. Convention to Prevent and Punish the Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortion that are of International Significance, 1971

P. Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, 2002

Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation

Q. Additional Protocol on Combating Terrorism to the Agreement among the Governments of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization Participating States on Cooperation in Combating Crime, in particular in its Organized Forms, 2004

Organization of Islamic Cooperation

R. Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism, 1999

Shanghai Cooperation Organization

S. Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, 2001

T. Shanghai Cooperation Organization Convention against Terrorism, 2009

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

U. SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, 1987

V. Additional Protocol to the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, 2004

IV. Information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism

103. **INTERPOL** reported that its Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives Terrorism Prevention Programme had focused heavily on training and raising awareness among law enforcement officials. The training programme, which brought together hundreds of participants and included tabletop exercises to assess national capabilities for prevention, had been organized by the INTERPOL Bioterrorism Unit in South America, the Middle East, Asia, Africa and Central Asia.

104. Since 2011, INTERPOL had been conducting a training programme on the implementation of sanctions imposed by the Security Council on the Taliban, Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities. In cooperation with the Government of Canada and the monitoring team of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities, the training had focused on INTERPOL tools to assist in the implementation of sanctions, including the INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notice. The training sessions were intended for officials from INTERPOL national central bureaux, national counter-terrorism units, customs authorities and financial intelligence units from Asia, South America and Europe. To date, five sessions had been held, in Argentina, France, Italy, Malaysia and Slovakia.

105. In addition, INTERPOL, with the financial support of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada, was implementing an extensive capacity-building programme intended for border control officers, immigration officials, counter-terrorism experts and officials from INTERPOL national central bureaux. The programme focused on the Asia and Africa (Sahel and Horn of Africa) regions and sought to enhance the sharing of information between the various officials while expanding their use of the INTERPOL secure communications network (I-24/7), databases and servers. INTERPOL expected that the three phases of the programme, consisting of counter-terrorism training, advanced training and operational workshops, would be completed in the targeted regions by March 2014.

106. **OPCW** reported that during 2012 it had conducted a number of national, subregional, regional and international assistance-and-protection events in order to establish or reinforce national chemical-emergency programmes and to train first responders and other specialized units. The events included national training, at the request of the State party to the Chemical Weapons Convention, in preparation for high-profile mass gatherings; international training and chemical safety management; and regional training in chemical emergencies. OPCW noted that the capacity-building activities in the area of assistance and protection raised awareness of the importance of enhanced engagement and strengthened contact with key stakeholders. Such activities also supported States parties in responding in a more effective way to the misuse of toxic chemicals. A detailed description of the activities undertaken by the Technical Secretariat in this area was contained in the report of Director-General on the status of the implementation of Article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention as at 31 December 2012 (EC-72/DG.1, dated 25 March 2013).

107. In addition, OPCW continued to provide training and assistance in promoting the peaceful uses of chemistry. During 2012, a total of 523 participants had taken part in such activities.